California GARDEN

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1997 Volume 88 No. 5 $1.50

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

SEPT. 9

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Basket Class. Small Appalachian, Natural Materials. See page 151. 232-5762. $15/$20.

SEPT. 14

SAN DIEGO IMPERIAL COUNTY IRIS SOCIETY Plant Sale (Rhizomes). Casa del Prado, Patio B, Balboa Park. Sun. 10AM-3PM.

SEPT. 14

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, Palomar Branch. Flower Show. Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation, 230 Quail Gardens Rd., Encinitas. Ecke Bldg. Sun. 10AM-3PM. $3.

Sept. 16

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Coil Basket, Natural Materials. M. Rosenberg. See page 151. 232-5762. $15/$20.

SEPT. 20

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Tour. Lake Arrowhead, Home Tour. Sat. Lunch Not Included. 232-5762. $45 & $48. See page 155.

SEPT. 23

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Topiary Holiday Wreath. K. Walsh. See page 151. 232-5762. $25/$30.

SEPT. 27

THE HUNTINGTON 14th Annual Succulent Symposium. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Sat. 9AM-5PM. 626/405-2140. Fee.

SEPT. 30 & OCT. 7

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Two Ring Basket. M. Rosenberg & K. Walsh. See page 151. 232-5762. $40.

SEPT. 27-28

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB 32nd. Anniversary Fall Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM. Free.

OCT. 6

PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM Floral Designer: Robert Gordon, San Luis Obispo. The Courtyard, 16935 West Bernardo Dr. 1-3PM. 760/749-2654. $8.

OCT. 13

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY "The Yucatan Peninsula," John Blick. Satellite Wagering Facility, Del Mar Fairgrounds. 630-7307. Free Admission.

OCT. 14 & 21

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Decorative Gourd Basket. New Class. K. Walsh. See page 151. 232-5762. $40.

OCT. 18

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY Annual Plant, Bulb & Seed Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. 10AM-2PM.

OCT. 18

THE HUNTINGTON Chrysanthemum Show. 1151 Oxford Rd. San Marino. Sat. 10:30AM-4:30PM. 626/405-2141. Admission. $7.50.

OCT. 21

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Quarterly Dinner Meeting/Program. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Cary Sharp, SD Wild Animal Park, Horticulturist. "The Heart of Africa." Tues. 5:45PM Social. RSVP 232-5762 $5 or $7 at Door.

OCT 22-26

CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION 1997 L A Garden Show. 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. 9AM-5PM. 818/447-8207 $8.

OCT. 25-26

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA 15th Anniversary Show & Bazaar. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 11AM-4PM. Demonstrations 12:30 & 2PM. Both Days.

OCT. 27

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Tour "World Flower Festival," Pasadena. Floral Design & Luncheon. 232-5762. $46 & $49. See page 155.

OCT 28

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Finish It Up Basket Class. K. Walsh. See page 151. 232-5762. $5.

NOV. 3

PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM Floral Designer: Brenda Parsons, England. The Courtyard, 16935 West Bernardo Dr. 1-3PM. 760/749-7654. $8.

NOV. 4, 18 & 25 Series

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION American Contemporary Floral Design V. West. Bring materials. 232-5762. $35/$40.

★INTERNATIONAL FLORAL SHOWS★

MILAN ITALY

SEPT. 18-21

MILANO GARDEN SHOW Flower, Furniture

(continued on page 132)

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VOLUME 88 NUMBER 5

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1997

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FRONT COVER sketch of a chrysanthemum is by Marilyn Hoff Stewart. Reprinted from November-December 1972.
BACK COVER photograph of daylilies by Nancy Petitti

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FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your show.

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& Machinery Show. Fiera Milano Exhibition Grounds, Milan. Information, http://www.fieramilano.com

ONGOING EVENTS

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS 230 Quail Garden Dr., Encinitas. 9am-5PM. 436-4032.

BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Walks. Poway. Sat & Sun 9AM. 486-7238.

BALBOA PARK; ONGOING PROGRAMS

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN (by Organ Pavilion) Docent Tours Tues., Fri., Sat., Sun. Open 10AM-4PM. 232-2780. Donation.

SAT. OFFSHOOT TOURS One hour. Meet Botanical Lath House. 10AM. 235-1121. Free.

TUES. INTERPRETIVE WALKS Ranger guided. Meet Visitors Center. 10AM. 235-1211. Free.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

We strongly advise checking with the schools as schedules were not firm at time of this of printing.

Tuesdays — Starts September 2, 1997 — 6:20-9:30PM
LANDSCAPING: Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers (Fall Emphasis) Instructor: Betty Newton, 15 weeks, $23.00, at Grossmont High School, Room 51, 1100 Murray Drive, La Mesa, 579-4795

Wednesdays — Starts September 3, 1997 — 6:30-9:40PM
GARDENING WITH HERBS Instructor: Kathleen Smith, 6 weeks, $13.00, at Foothills Adult Education Center, Room 12, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon, 579-4795

Wednesdays — Starts October 15, 1997 — 6:30-9:40PM
WATERING SYSTEMS FOR YOUR LANDSCAPE Instructor: Kathleen Smith, 6 weeks, $13.00. Foothills Adult Education Center, Room 12, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon, 579-4795

Wednesdays — Starts September 3.1997 — 6:30-8:30PM
HOME LANDSCAPING, Instructor Connie Beck, 18 weeks, $20.00, at Santana Adult Center, Room 1305, 9915 North Magnolia Avenue, Santee, 579-4785

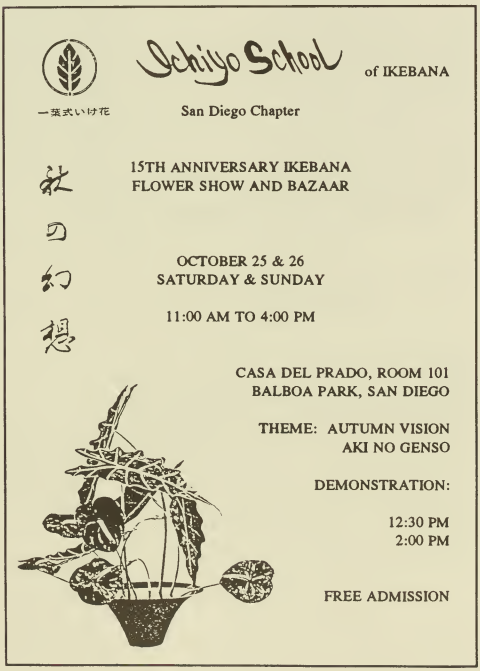
Thursdays — Starts September 4, 1997 — 8:50AM-Noon
FLOWER GARDENS: Year-Round Color with Annuals, Perennials, Bulbs, and Old-Fashioned Roses Instructor: Betty Newton, 12 weeks, $23.00 at Foothills Adult Education Center, Room 12, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon. 579-4795

Fridays — Starts September 5, 1997 — 8:50AM-Noon
VEGETABLE GARDENING, Instructor: Joyce Gemmell, 8 weeks, $15.00, at Foothills Adult Education Center, Room 53, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon, 579-4795

Fridays —Starts October 31, 1997 — 8:50AM-Noon
FRUIT TREES, VINES, AND BERRIES Instructor: Joyce Gemmell, 8 weeks, $15.00, at Foothills Adult Education Center, Room 53, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon, 579-4795

Saturday — September 20, 1997 — 9:00AM-Noon
PLANTS-FOR-FREE (Propagating), Instructor: Connie Beck, one day, $20.00, at Foothills Adult Education Center, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon, room number available at arrival, 579-4795

Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for Nov./Dec. issue is Sept. 15. SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes that are submitted late by the organizations.



The Flower and Garden Show at the 1997 Del Mar Fair

THANKS ITS EXHIBITORS FOR ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR,

Walter Andersen Nursery
Argo Stone & Supply Company
Kathryn Turner-Arsenault
Bassett Orchids
Tenaya Becker
Blue Horizon
Bonita Organic Garden Club
Buena Vista Audubon Society
Kimberley Burns
Cactus King Nursery
California Association of Nurserymen, North County Chapter
California Coastal Rose Society
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San Diego County Farm Bureau
San Diego County Cymbidium Society
San Diego Fern Society
San Diego Non Bo Club
San Diego Rose Society
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Ed Simpson, Horticulturist
Wendy Slijk
Cheryl Smith
Solana Beach Florist
Solana Succulents
Tiny Petals Nursery
Top To Bottom Landscaping
Tropical Network
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Weidners' Gardens, Inc.
San Diego Wild Animal Park–Samia Rose Topiary
El Capitan High School FFA
Escondido Creek Student Community Action
Escondido FFA
Fallbrook FFA
Orange Glen High School FFA
Regional Youth Educational Facility

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American Horticulture Society Award ..... San Diego Fern Society
Dee Bennett Rose Award ..... San Diego Rose Society
Cuyamaca College Botanical Society Award ..... Nature Designs Landscaping
Del Mar Fair Theme Award ..... Bonita Organic Gardens
Don Diego Trophy ..... Mira Costa College
Paul Ecke, Sr. Trophy ..... Wild Animal Park Samia Rose Topiary
Edwin Frazee Award ..... Weidners' Gardens
Floral Niche Award ..... Solana Beach Florist
Hardscape Feature Award ..... Top To Bottom Landscape
Irrigation Award ..... Home Depot
Landscape Contractor's Award for Most Practical Landscape ..... Top To Bottom Landscape
Landscape Contractor's Award for Most Creative Landscape ..... Evergreen Nursery
Lighting Award ..... Wild Animal Park Samia Rose Topiary
Manager's Trophy ..... Blue Horizon
Massachusetts Horticultural Society ..... Gold Medal Freshwater Flora and Fauna
New Exhibitor Award ..... Regional Youth Educational Facility
Patio Garden Award ..... Barney and Rosemary Gonsalves
Royal Horticulture Society Award ..... Solana Succulents
San Diego County Award ..... San Diego County Farm Bureau
San Diego County Water Authority Awards ..... **1st** Shellene DiAnda
2nd Escondido Creek Student Com Action
3rd Fay Scheid and Laurie Trinca
San Diego Floral Association Award ..... San Diego Non Bo Club
San Diego Horticultural Society Award ..... San Diego Fern Society and Solana Succulents
Superintendent's Trophy ..... Color Spot
Unique Landscape Award ..... Nurseryland and K.R.C. Rock
Water Feature Award ..... Evergreen Nursery
Outstanding Youth Landscape Garden ..... Regional Youth Educational Facility
Bonsai Best of Show ..... S.R. Murphy
Special Award ..... Jackie and Little John Basset
Floral Designer Sweepstakes ..... Ary Braun
Amateur Floral Designer Sweepstakes ..... Tina Tindell
Miniature Floral Designer Sweepstakes ..... Sandi Lord
Dahlia Sweepstakes ..... Gerald Wolfe
Gladiolus Sweepstakes ..... Sherry Dallman
Orchid Sweepstakes ..... Jackie & Little John Bassett
Rose Sweepstakes ..... Philip Ash

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Gleanings . . .

SOW AND PILL BUGS . . .
Sometimes gardeners worry that those little brown sow and pill bugs are harming their plants. (Pill bugs roll-up.) Probably not. The damage is usually caused by other "creatures" that attack at night and these little bugs are just there in the morning and get the blame. Actually, if not too many, they are helpful because they feed on rotting or decaying matter and help to break-down decaying vegetable matter. They are related to crayfish, live in damp soil, and breathe through gills. Children often enjoy playing with them because they don't bite and the pill bugs will perform (roll up) when touched.

BEEF TEA . . .
Members at SDFA's section of the Information Booth at the Del Mar Fair often received queries about what is *Beef Tea*. An unmanned exhibit mentioned it. SDFA is not sure what the exhibitor had in mind, but for many years Beef Tea is the "delicate" name for a liquid made by steeping steer (beef) manure in water and using the ensuing liquid to water plants, usually house or container-grown plants. (Just dump the remaining residue in the garden—good mulch.)

One lady who grows magnificent African violets makes her own version of Beef Tea. She pours the water from the meat packages she gets at the grocery into her watering can and uses that as a liquid fertilizer for her prize plants.

If you are ever in the Cotswolds of England you may see quart size plastic containers for sale along the roads in small villages. That is so the city visitors can pick up the droppings from the wild ponies (that are pretty tame) that run free through the hamlets. Several people, when asked, remarked that they were taking them home to make Beef Tea for their plants.

SOIL pH . . .
The acid-alkalinity of the soil is expressed in the term pH. Neutral, neither acid nor alkaline, is 7. If the value is less than 7 it is acid, over 7 it is alkaline. There are 14 points on the scale, but this can be misleading, because it is a logarithmic scale. This means that 5 is 10 times more acid than 6 and 100 times more acid than 7. (Common acids are vinegar and lemon juice, common alkalies are baking soda and ammonia.)

Most plants grow better and are more disease resistant if grown in soil that is neutral or very slightly acid or alkaline. San Diego soil and most of the water we use is alkaline, so plants often have a harder time adjusting. This is why garden experts advise the use of soil amendments, usually acid, for some plants in this area.

There are inexpensive kits available, so if you are having trouble, you might look into using one of them to check the pH of your soil.

ROSES AND GARLIC . . .
If you are an organic gardener you probably have heard about using garlic in your rose garden for companion planting. Planting four or five garlic cloves (sections) two inches deep equidistant around each bush will do the trick. After the garlic begins to grow the rose root system will take up garlic characteristics and send them throughout the rose bush. Apparently invaders don't like garlic tasting roses.

If this doesn't work, then another gardener-grower recommends using a bug spray made of 1 teaspoon garlic powder mixed with 1 tablespoon of liquid hand soap. This is then dissolved in 1 cup of water in a large container and zapped in the microwave for two minutes. This liquid is diluted in one gallon of water and used as a daily spray on any pest infected area until the pests are gone. Another gardener adds a cup of rubbing alcohol and claims it works better. Wonder if it works on whiteflies?

SEASONAL ALLERGIES . . .
September and October are the sneezing months. This is the season when most of the native ragweeds and plantains are spreading their pollen. Did you know that pollen of ragweed can travel 500 miles? Most of the locals seem to start sneezing when the Santa Ana winds start blowing from the east.

Authorities claim that the majority of the people in our area that have allergies are allergic to the ragweeds and plantains. Many find that the grayish dust that forms in the fall on the eucalyptus leaves can cause problems, too. Fortunately our air is pretty healthy and people suffer minor discomfort.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, THE GOLDEN FLOWER

by SUZANNE MACK

CALL THEM CHRYSANTHEMUMS, or simply mums, you are talking about a flowering plant that has been cultivated for over two thousand years beginning in China and Japan. The Mikado, the ancient ruler of Japan, adopted the chrysanthemum flower as his emblem in 797. Japan celebrates the feast of the Chrysanthemum in October.

Mums are short-day plants. They bloom when the hours of sunlight become shorter in fall. In San Diego, chrysanthemums will bloom beginning in late summer and into fall. There are over 160 species of chrysanthemum, some so different from one another as to be hardly recognizable as chrysanthemums at all. Flower forms include spider, daisy, pompom [or pompon], semi-double, to name a few, and all in almost any color you could wish.

Mums make long-lasting cut flowers, as well as garden and container plants. We take them to friends in the hospital and present them to the hostess when invited for dinner. We associate them with fall, Thanksgiving, and football in the way we connect the poinsettia with winter and Christmas. They brighten dark corners, welcoming visitors when placed on the porch with a few pumpkins nestled around. From the White House to La Jolla, you'll find chrysanthemums gracing mantles and sideboards.

Chrysanthemums are hardy, and, once established in your yard, they will thrive for years. Buy mums in pony packs or 4-inch pots, and plant them in well-prepared soil with good drainage. Fertilize with a balanced liquid fertilizer until blooms form. After the blooms are spent and the foliage begins to look a little tired, trim plant back to a few inches above the ground. Fertilize and water well and plants should begin their comeback almost immediately. Even when not in bloom, the dark-green foliage is very attractive. Tall plants will need to be staked to keep their flower heads upright. Trying to produce the large, show-stopping, corsage-size mums takes more dedicated care than your average chrysanthemum; with extra fertilizing, staking, debudding (pinching off side-buds), and always a watchful eye for garden pests.

Although hardy, mums are susceptible to thrips, leaf miners, aphids, and verticillium wilt (a soil borne fungus). In June of this year, a new malady was discovered in San Diego County. It is called chrysanthemum white rust, a fungus marked by yellow leaves and white and pink or tan blisters on the underside of the leaves. It was found in only one chrysanthemum nursery in Vista (apparently imported on cuttings from outside our county). Because it was learned of so early, there is reason to believe this problem has been, you'll excuse the pun, "nipped in the bud."

A rainbow of chrysanthemums will begin showing up in local nurseries in late August. Use them in pots, as part of a perennial flower garden, as a border, or create a huge ball of a hanging basket. Once you have grown chrysanthemums, you may want to propagate your own plants from cuttings. Take a short cutting from a healthy plant, remove the bottom leaves, dip cut end in rooting hormone, and plant in pots of porous potting-mix. Keep these pots moist and out of direct sun until plants are rooted. Cuttings are an excellent way to obtain different varieties from the gardens of friends and neighbors for your garden. □

Suzanne Mack graduated from the Master Gardener Program in 1996. A long-time resident of the San Diego area, she grows flowers and vegetables at her home in the Del Cerro/San Carlos region.

Sketch by Bridget S. Mack, an art student at San Diego State University.

THE TRAVELING GARDENER

by ROBERT HORWITZ

GARDENS DOWN UNDER

YOUR TRAVELING GARDENER HAVING stopped off in Hawaii for a few days, then went on to Australia, ending up in Melbourne. First impression of this beautiful city is that here is San Diego with a river running through it, but a climate that sees more extremes than San Diego's. What makes it so much like home is that many of the plants and trees that we grow here came from Australia originally; the eucalyptus family being a good example.

A visit to Victoria Gardens was one of pure delight. The gardens are laid out much like their English counterparts and there was a certain amount of emphasis on British royalty, such as a great row of old, majestic trees that were planted by visiting kings, queens, and their offspring. One particular area caught my fancy. It was the fern forest. Huge Australian tree ferns reaching a height of 20 to 30 feet with trunks a foot or more in diameter were everywhere. Interspersed amongst these and many other ferns were tall palm trees from which a loud chirpy-chattering noise emanated. Hanging upside down from the fronds of the palms were huge bats, called flying foxes, which were the source of the noise.

While in Melbourne, we went to a huge flower and garden show in their exhibition park. It was interesting in that they wanted to have the show in their spring. (It was the start of autumn while we were there.) However, the exhibition area was not available until April. (The seasons are reversed from ours.) This show is the largest flower show in the British Empire except the one at Kew gardens in England. It makes the show at the Del Mar Fair look somewhat small in comparison. Not daunted by autumn, some exhibitors imported spring tulips from Holland, along with many other spring flowers. Inside the exhibition building, which is in the center of the park, were impressive displays of plants that grow throughout Australia and New Zealand.

On another excursion, we went to a place called Petty's Orchard. The remarkable thing about this place is that they grow two hundred different kinds of apples and experiment with ways of pruning the trees to improve production and minimize pests. This man, Petty, was the equivalent of our Johnny Appleseed. There was a museum on the grounds that covered one hundred years of apple tree growing, culture, and fruit handling. To top off the visit, we were treated to many samples of varieties of apples.

Within an hour's drive of Melbourne, there are at least a dozen huge parks and nature preserves that encourage visitors. Seeing platypuses, wombats, and all sorts of marsupials in the wild is an exciting thing. One also can find huge rhododendron plantings along with camellias and daffodils set off by the native trees. And, yes, we saw some wild koalas contentedly chewing away on eucalyptus leaves high up in the branches.□

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in Point Loma. Photo by J. Coleman.

Photo below gives an impression of Australia, but it's of San Diego, Balboa Park, northeast of Lawn Bowling Greens — old groves of palms, eucalyptus, and others.

THEM BLUES AIN'T NECESSARILY BAD©

by PAT PAWLOWSKI

TODAY I'M GOING TO tell you how to get the blues.

No thanks, you say? You've had the blues, you say, and you don't like them? You say the only blues you like are those that are of the song variety?

Take it from me, you'll like these blues. They are butterflies. Although there are many types of "blues," each variety with its own particular host plant or plants, the type we'll talk about here are marine blues (*Leptotes marina*). They are the ones you are most likely to see in the San Diego area. Although they are not as big and glamorous as monarchs or swallowtails, they have their own particular charm.

First of all, they have Bambi eyes. If you look very closely at a marine blue (and you can, if you include the right plants in your garden scheme), you will see those jet-black, spellbinding eyes, somewhat shaped like a triangle. When you are face-to-face with a marine blue, the word that most comes to mind is "cute."

Size-wise, marine blues are pretty small. From wingtip to wingtip, adult butterflies measure about one-half to one inch. In the male, the upper surface of the wings is a purplish-blue color; the underside is comprised of pale brown and off-white stripes, with darker spots along the wing margins. The female is a mottled brown color with a bit of blue on the upper surface of the wings.

As you can tell by the size and the color description, the marine blue is not the most noticeable of butterflies; yet it is an extremely appealing little butterfly in the yard. As these itty-bitties flit around the host plant (plumbago), they impart a sense of sparkle. Plantings, however beautiful, become even better with some twinkling movement around them. Up close, marine blues are extremely pretty to look at, as I found out after planting one of their favorite nectar plants, spicy jatropha.

Now, for those who do not understand the definition of "host plant" (also called larval-food plant) and "nectar plant" (as they relate to butterflies), here comes a refresher course in the butterfly life cycle. If you have heard it all before, well, tough turnips—grin and bear it or put on some Ella Fitzgerald or Muddy Waters or the Junior Wells Chicago Blues Band as the rest of us talk about the "birth of the blues."

First comes the tiny turban-shaped greenish egg, laid by a female marine blue on a leaf of a plumbago, the host plant. The reason it is called a host plant is because it will play host to the newly emerged caterpillar, also known as a larva, providing it with food and housing until the caterpillar turns into a pupa, or chrysalis. Once the caterpillar has turned into a pupa, it just hangs around attached to a handy surface until the time comes when it will emerge as a spiffy little adult marine blue.

As an adult, the marine blue will fly off in search of flowers that provide nectar, the only nourishment that the grown-up butterfly needs. Once it locates nectar-bearing flowers and has sipped its fill, the blue will embark on its true mission: to provide the world with new little marine blue butterflies.

To do this, it will need to locate a member of the opposite sex, which it may encounter in your very own yard. Thus we see that to attract the most blues, we need to provide both host and nectar plants.

Melissa blue, similar in appearance to the marine blue, on milkweed. Photo by Bill Howell.

HOST PLANTS

Cape plumbago, or *Plumbago auriculata (P. capensis)* is the primary host plant in urban areas. In my opinion, it is one of the best plants around, for it fulfills many needs. For example, besides providing

food for the caterpillar stage of the marine blue, the plant offers nectar to other butterflies and hummingbirds.

Flower fanciers should love plumbago, especially the new variety called 'Royal Cape', for it is a good cut flower. The blooms of 'Royal Cape' are a gorgeous cerulean blue—they look like little pieces of the sky that have been caught in the handsome bright green leaves. The flowers appear throughout the year in hot areas; heaviest bloom is during the summer.

Plumbago is a good drought-tolerant plant. It is evergreen, unless you live in an area that gets heavy frost—and, even if it does get damaged by frost, it recovers quickly. Eventually the plant will reach more than ten feet wide and six feet high, even higher with support. It has an arching growth habit. It provides good cover for banks and walls. All it asks for is warmth and sunshine. There is a white variety, but why get white when you can have sky-blue, especially since there are not too many heat-loving shrubs with blue flowers.

Although plumbago is the major host plant in urban areas, other plants that may be used include pea (*Lathyrus sp.*); alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*); and false indigo (*Amorpha californica*), a graceful-looking native plant with bipinnate leaves and small purple flowers. False indigo is also the host plant for the California Dogface butterfly.

NECTAR PLANTS

A favorite nectar plant is spicy jatropha (*Jatropha integerrima*). I have a jatropha in an 18″ container sitting on the patio, right next to a chaise lounge; sitting there, you can't get away from those summertime blues.

A friend and I watched a blue the other day as it quietly sipped nectar. For what seemed like ages, it was tipped forward into the heart of the jatropha flower. It seemed in a stupor, lost in nectar ecstasy.

"Is it dead?" my friend asked. Apparently it wasn't; I lightly touched its wings and it flew off, maybe in search of another jatropha.

Spicy jatropha is a relatively recent acquisition of nurseries in our area. It should be available, especially in local specialty nurseries; call first to make sure they have it.

Jatropha flowers are a rosy red color. The shrub has blossoms year-round, with the heaviest bloom during the summer and fall. It is a handsome upright evergreen, and likes full sun and moderate water. It does very well in a container.

Other nectar-bearing plants that marine blues enjoy include plumbago; our native wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*); and milkweed (*Asclepias sp.*).

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

In addition to the right plants, marine blues need sheltered areas, away from strong winds. They like a pesticide-free yard. They crave warmth and sunshine; so, sensible individuals as they are, they do not make an appearance in the early morning, preferring to stay abed until 10AM or so.

BLUES IN THE MORNING

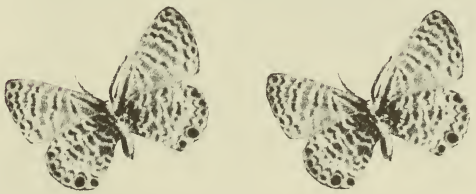
One velvet morning, a delightful surprise awaited me in the kitchen. Out of nowhere, a little blue butterfly appeared. How did it get there?

As mentioned before, plumbago flowers make a heck of a nice bouquet, and they last a good long while. Included in the branches of plumbago I had brought into the house some time ago must have been a little stowaway caterpillar (the marine blue caterpillar resembles a plumbago bud). To this day, I don't know where it had pupated (does this say something about my housekeeping abilities?)

Anyway, blues in the morning can be wonderful. The discovery of the blue in the kitchen reinforced my belief (as if it needed any reinforcement) that it's an extremely interesting, inviting, exciting natural world out there, and we just better appreciate it and take care of it before it all disappears. Because if we don't treat our world right, we might all end up being very sad.

So sing them blues, baby. And while you're at it, be sure to plant them greens. □

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens.



Antonelli Brothers
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
2545 Capitola Road
Santa Cruz, California 95062
18-page Catalog $1.00

WIRED!
(Subtitled: Getting Off the Ground)

by CATHERINE L. ZINSKY

A WIRE HANGING BASKET is the classic hanging container. Admiring one dripping a plethora of petunias or gushing with geraniums can give rise to envy—or perhaps confusion. How do they do that? you may wonder. Actually, it's not that difficult. Here's how:

First of all choose a site. The site will obviously dictate what type of plants you'll put in your wire basket. The amount of shade, sun, and wind exposure are all factors to consider when planning and before planting. Too, consider the site's accessibility, as you must be able to reach it in order to care properly for your creation. And lastly, carefully examine your intended support, whether it be a branch, a limb, a stand-alone, wrought-iron fixture, or a patio beam. Hanging baskets, once filled with moss, soil, plants, and water, are weighty. Your intended support must be strong enough to bear this weight safely.

Primula in their nursery containers, available to position in your wire basket. Photo courtesy of California Association of Nurserymen.

Once you have chosen a site and screwed in a strong hook from which to hang your basket, prepare your work area. You'll need a wire basket, a hanger, a large pot or bucket, dampened sphagnum moss, moistened potting soil, a slow-release fertilizer (optional), a hand trowel, and the plants you have selected to suit your site.

Begin by resting the wire basket in the top (open end of the large pot or bucket). This gives your basket support and stability while you work on it. Do not put the basket in a bucket that is too large; only the lower 3-5 inches of the basket need to be within the bucket. Now that the basket is upright and stable, begin lining the inside base with the dampened sphagnum moss. Continue up the sides of the basket with the moss to that level where you wish to place your first grouping of plants. Fill the sphagnum nest you've created with your preferred potting mixture, which has been moistened but is not soggy. Gently tamp the soil against the sphagnum. Now to begin the planting process:

Push the loosened root ball of one of your specimen plants from the outside through a wire gap. Slightly bend the wire open if necessary, then return the wire to position once the roots are lying on the soil. Repeat this process at other areas around this level if so desired. Add a sprinkling of slow-release fertilizer (optional), then begin adding another layer of sphagnum. Cover the roots with moistened soil, tamp in the soil, and begin adding more plants around the basket where you picture they will ultimately have the greatest impact. Consider their optimum growth when making this decision.

Continue this process up to the basket rim, and add your soil mix almost to the top of the moss. Now you're ready to plant the top.

If using a mixture of various plants in your basket, plant the tallest plants in the center and trailing or edging plants around them. Once set in, fill with soil. Attach your preferred hanger to the basket, be it wire, chain, rope, or macramé. Hang your basket on the installed hook, then gently but thoroughly water it. Do not water it before hanging it. The basket will simply be too heavy and drippy to move.

An especially large basket can be hung before being filled and then filled. This requires a bit more agility as you will most likely have to work on a ladder and rotate the ladder around the basket. Filling the basket will follow the same process as described above.

With wall baskets (this is a wire basket that is flat on the back side), there are two exceptions to the operation: firstly and obviously, do not insert plants on the flat side and, secondly, when planting the top, place the taller plants to the back of the basket rather than centered.

Sphagnum moss is the preferred liner, but by no means the only medium to be used. Green or black plastic will suffice, as will burlap or shade cloth. Line the basket with any of these, then cut slits in it for planting—and drainage if using plastic.

As for plant selections, your choices are limitless, stymied only by availability, seasons, and your imagination. A few of my favorites are:

Sun-Perennial	**Shade-Perennial**
Hanging Rosemary	*Begonia*
Impatiens	*Convolvulus mauritanicus*
Osteospermum	Primrose
Portulaca	*Primula*
Ajuga	*Thunbergia alata*
Fern	Cascading Chrysanthemums
Gazania	*Hedera*
Verbena hybrida	*Jasminum*
Geranium	*Chlorophytum* (Spider Plant)
Nepeta (Cat Mint)	Tuberous begonias
Fuchsia	

Sun-Annual	**Shade-Annual**
Mimulus	*Nemesia strumosa*
Petunia	Cineraria
Ageratum	*Coleus*
Lobelia	Nasturtium
Alyssum	

Care of your wire basket is relatively simple. If a slow-release fertilizer is used, basically all you'll have to do is water it. The frequency will depend upon what type of plants are in the basket. If no fertilizer was added, then periodic fertilizer will be required, save with petunias. If petunias are fertilized, they tend to get leggy. Some deadheading may be required, and perhaps some pinching, especially with fuchsias.

All in all, the minimal effort is well worth the end result. So get wired!

Good luck and happy gardening . . .□

Catherine L. Zinsky gardens at about 1900 feet in Crest. She is a free-lance writer for garden and canine publications.

Portulaca for a wire hanging basket

They All Laughed

at My *Automated Home Garden* but When I Picked My Broccoli 2 Weeks Before Everyone Else...

Hi, my name is Ron and I don't claim to be the world's best gardener. For one thing, I just don't have the time! I've had a garden in my backyard for over twenty years but nobody ever came to *gawk* at it night after night like they do this year. *Do you know why people* gasp *when they see my garden for the first time?* (Imagine if it was *your* garden.)

Because my vegetables are consistently earlier than everyone else's *and* I've *doubled* my yield from last year! (Imagine *that!*) Also, I never weed my garden and I water my garden *while watching TV!* No wonder my friends are amazed!

Well, you get the picture ... Oh, also you don't have to drag heavy hoses around *and* you will save tons of water (up to 60%)! Less work, easy to setup and use, *and* more time *for you*! Too good to be true? Not really... These have been closely guarded secrets of professional growers for years but for the first time they are revealed in my AUTOMATED *Miracle System for Home Gardeners* - great for veggies or flowers! Now you can take control and watch *your* neighbors GAWK!

For a FREE detailed report write: PTP, Dept. C, 29 N. Park St., Adams, NY 13605 or call: 1-407-975-7941 (recorded message - 24 hours)

The seventies are back! For a stylish decoration for your home or as a gift, follow these directions from a November-December 1972 issue reprint.

HOW TO MAKE A TERRARIUM OR DISH GARDEN

by DONNA SCOTT

MAKING A TERRARIUM or a dish garden is an enjoyable and rewarding project. With a few essentials and some imagination, you will find you have created a nicely contained miniature garden.

To start, you must have a container. Large glass bowls of various sizes, shapes, and colors suffice nicely for the terrariums. Dish gardens can use just about anything from deep clay dishes to an old cast iron skillet. Use your imagination for the one that suits you (or a giftee), and the location, best.

If you are making a terrarium, you should first decide whether you prefer to use a lid on your container; this decision helps determine the types of plants you can use. If you are planning to use cacti or succulents, do not use a lid, because the constant moisture will make these plants rot.

Now you need to select your plants. Select house plants small enough to fit the container. Try to get a variety of shades, shapes, and sizes in the plants that you select for each pot — whether it is a terrarium or dish garden. It is a good idea to have your container with you while making decisions on which plants to use. This way you can decide how many plants the particular container will hold and exactly what size plants to select.

You will need some charcoal chips if no drainage is available. You now can purchase the right soil for the type of plants you are using, and you may wish to include some sort of decoration, such as colored stones, driftwood, or a figurine.

Now, you are ready to get down to business.

First, if needed, spread a three-fourths inch layer of charcoal over the bottom of the container. Then, add water to your soil mixture. Squeeze out excess water before placing the soil in the container. To make your terrarium more attractive, you may want to place the soil so that it forms a slope with the highest point being to the back. Dish gardens are attractive when done on a flat plane, but some mounds or hills can be employed if the container is large enough. Remember, use your imagination and put part of yourself into this creation.

Now decide where to place the plants. In a terrarium, start with the larger plants in the back and smaller ones in front — especially if the container is to be viewed from one side. Perhaps you will like the taller plants in the dish gardens to be located more to the center of the container. To make transplanting easier, you can trim off the excess dirt from the root system. Then, place the plant in the selected location and cover the roots with soil, firming the soil around the roots.

After you have finished planting, choose the location of your decorations and place them accordingly. However, some consideration should have been given to the location before selecting the plants — and possibly the container. For example: You can be successful with a cactus/succulent garden in the full sun of a window, but the same location would not be good for begonias or African violets.

At this time, you should water your little garden. Terrariums: Give only a teaspoon if you are using a lid, a tablespoon if not. You may not need to add water to containers with lids for a few months. If moisture gathers on container sides, remove lid for about one-half hour, then replace. Dish gardens: Water as you would if the plants were in individual containers. It's hoped that you have not used too great a variety of plants but have selected plants that require similar amounts of light and water. Do not overwater plants, especially cacti and succulents, but neither should any of the other types dry out completely. Your creation will brighten any dull spot in your home and make a wonderful conversation piece. It also would make a wonderful holiday gift for someone who might particularly appreciate it because a part of yourself goes with the gift. □

THE UNDER THE LEAF WATER WAND

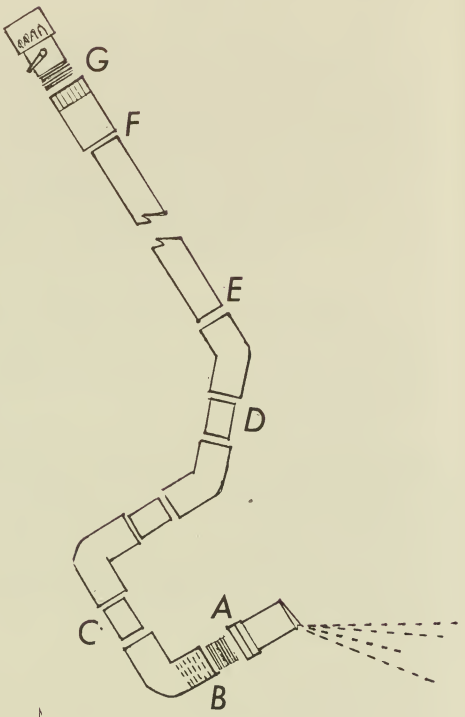
THE MASTER GARDENER UNDER THE LEAF WATER WAND is guaranteed to go where no other water wand has gone before — to explore new ways to wash insects, dirt, and debris from the undersides of leaves. A quarter-circle irrigation nozzle is used to increase the force of the spray. The angle of the spray head directs the spray away from the user and under the plant. The three-foot length of the handle can be modified to suit the user.

A Venturi siphon can be attached to apply a horticultural soap or oil. By reducing the force of the spray, the water wand can be used, with the Venturi Nozzle, for foliar spray fertilization. Assembly time: 30 minutes. Cost: under $5.00 (additional cost for Venturi Nozzle).

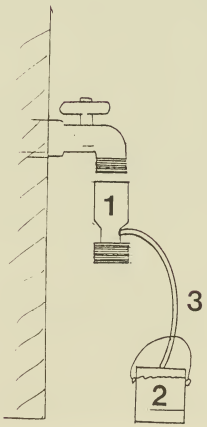
Assembly instructions using ½″ schedule 40 PVC pipe:
Cut three ¾″ lengths of PVC pipe to connect slip fittings.
Use plastic pipe cement on slip fittings.

Step A. Attach ¼-circle turf spray head to 1″ threaded riser.
Step B. Attach 90° fitting to threaded riser.
Step C. Attach 90° fitting to form a "U."
Step D. Connect two 45° fittings as per diagram.
Step E. Attach 3 foot length of ½″ PVC.
Step F. Attach ½″-to-¾″ adapter.
Step G. Attach cut-off valve.

© Mort Brigadier, January 1996



TO USE THE VENTURI NOZZLE:
1. Attach Venturi Nozzle between hose bib and garden hose.
2. Mix material for spray according to label instructions.
3. Place siphon tube in bucket and be prepared to spray.



SUNBURN, BUG BITE, ITCH — HERBS TO THE RESCUE

by TERRY TUCKER HINKLEY

WHEN THE SUN SHINES bright and the air is rich with the aroma of Indian-summer barbecues or autumn leaves, it's time for taking a walk or a drive, perhaps even camping. It's also nice to pack a picnic, but don't forget those pesky outdoor woes — sunburn, bug bite and itch. Nature's Own Medicine Chest offers prevention and relief from this trio of skin-irritating trials.

Prevention is the first and wisest approach. The ideal time to ward off sunburn is before you go out in the sun. How things have changed — it used to be "way cool" to lie out in the blazing sunshine, marinated in suntan oils, and bake until brown as bread.

Nowadays, we know the dangers of excessive exposure to the sun. So we opt instead for sun protection, with lotions and creams that block the sun's harmful rays, instead of intensifying them.

Here is where aloe vera comes in handy. Many sun-protection products contain aloe vera and vitamin E oil to enhance the effectiveness and boost the fragrance of "sun-protective factors" (SPF).

If you do get mildly sunburned, it's aloe vera to the rescue, again. Rub the Jello-like inner juice of the aloe vera's fleshy leaves directly on the burn — it works for minor burns, too. Any bad burn should mean a visit to your doctor.

You can easily grow aloe vera. Ask a garden center expert to help you choose the right kind. It's as easy and carefree as it is useful, and it has been used by humanity for centuries. It needs only sun, ordinary soil, and occasional watering. Aloe vera is also beautifully suited to container growing. Take care not to overwater, though — that's just about the only way to kill this rugged succulent "herb."

Aloe vera is gentle, safe and effective. It can cool the sting of sunburn, bug bite, and heat rash, too.

Here are some other herbal ways we can treat skin problems. They're well worth a try, especially in these chemically sensitive times, when "old-fashioned and back to nature" is again in style.

Apply crushed plantain leaves to the skin, or sponge on strong, cool sage tea. Try mixing ⅛ cup of vinegar in a cupful of warm water, then apply with sponge or cotton balls to insect bites and rashes. Add six tea bags to a warm bath; you also can use the wet tea bags as miniature poultices for insect stings and poison ivy outbreaks, and as a quick pick-me-up for tired eyes.

Prevention goes a long way to counteract bug bite and itch as well. You can make yourself a sort of "human insect bomb," according to a yoga friend. She says, "Load up on B-complex and iron, and the bugs won't come near you."

I tried it one season myself, and it worked. The bugs may light, but they don't seem to bite. Apparently, B-complex plus iron actually makes us smell bad to insects. Fortunately these bad smells are undetectable to the human nose; but they're definitely insect-repellent.

Try aloe vera, and other sunburn, bug bite, and itch "salve and poultice" herbs. Nature's Medicine Chest is chock full of natural choices — and well worth a try.□

Terry Tucker Hinkley is a free-lance writer and has an herbal column in the Sunday ***San Diego Union-Tribune****. She grows herbs and organic vegetables in the Normal Heights neighborhood.*

Sage *(Salvia officinalis)*

[This article is intended to be anecdotal and to give plant-growing advice. It was not intended and should not be used as medical advice. ed.]

Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AND *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS
by Helen LaGamma

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP violets well groomed.

TO KEEP the area clean. Continue to wipe down the growing area with mild solution of Lysol and water.

TO SPRAY the leaves with warm water; cool water will chill the plants.

TO LEAVE air space between the plants.

TO KEEP pans of wet pebbles among the plants for added humidity; very important during hot weather.

TO USE cool light tubes — keep plants out of direct sunlight.

BEGONIAS
by Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED tuberous begonias in September as long as the leaves remain green.

TO START withholding water from the tuberous variety in October and do not feed them again.

TO GIVE a final feeding of the year to your regular begonias in October, unless you have fed all year with a balanced fertilizer.

TO TAKE cuttings and plant them to increase your collection and to share.

BONSAI
by San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ADJUST watering schedule to the variable weather. Shallow pots may require two or three daily waterings on hot, dry, windy days.

TO TRANSPLANT wisteria if you want blossoms next spring.

TO REPOT quince, olives, and podocarpus.

TO MOVE deciduous trees to cool, shaded areas if you live in Southern California, so they will not sprout any new growth.

TO FERTILIZE only lightly or not at all in October if you fertilized in September.

TO WAIT until spring for any major transplanting.

BROMELIADS
by Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER plants according to the weather (temperature), but do not allow the soil to become soggy.

TO CUT new offshoots (pups) and pot them while weather is still warm. Offshoots must be ⅓ to ½ the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean by cutting spent blooms and dead leaves.

TO REPOT plants that need larger pots (use next size larger).

TO ALWAYS USE new potting mix, making sure it is one that allows fast drainage.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS
by Joseph A. Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH plants and fertilize less as they go dormant. The winter growers need more fertilizer and water as they start to grow.

TO MAINTAIN the growth pattern of the plant. Look for signs of growth as the season changes.

TO WATCH weather situations as changes can occur very fast in our area. Be sure to protect from the hot days that still may occur.

TO TRANSPLANT actively growing seedlings and rooted cuttings now so they can get established before winter.

TO CLEAN the area where plants are grown.

TO PREVENT insect pests from building into major problems. Look at your plants carefully and check for mealybugs, mites, aphids, and snails; treat appropriately.

CAMELLIAS
by E. C. (Gene) Snooks

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAINTAIN a regular watering program during bud development.

TO SPRAY for bud mites or spider mites with kelthane (available again in a new formula) or similar

miticide.

TO START or continue to disbud for better blooms, leaving one bud per cluster or one bud per branch for show quality blooms.

TO FERTILIZE with 0-10-10, 2-10-10, or similar low nitrogen fertilizer for best bloom development.

TO APPLY iron and zinc supplement, if indicated by pale foliage with darker green veins.

TO APPLY gibberellic acid for earlier blooms. Buds should open in about two months.

DAHLIAS
by Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN up old leaves and stalks, preparing for fall and winter.

TO SPRAY to prevent mildew and spider mites.

TO MAINTAIN a regular watering program until the first of October, then cut down watering gradually.

TO FEED with potash to promote good root growth. It also helps to keep plants healthier during the winter.

EPIPHYLLUMS
Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PROTECT plants from exposure to direct sunlight.

TO SPRAY-MIST to provide moisture during warm spells and keep stems clean and free of dust. Spraying of foliage occasionally can be beneficial.

TO PREVENT soil from completely drying out.

TO PROTECT new growth from wind damage; stake plants and carefully tie to a trellis.

TO CHECK for snails and slugs; a few granules of Sluggeta at the base of the plant are often effective and leave little to no residue.

TO GIVE plants a final feeding for fall — use a balanced fertilizer before they become semi-dormant.

FERNS
by San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE dead fronds.

TO PLANT spores of all varieties.

TO PROTECT from hot sun, but give maximum light.

TO WATER and maintain humidity by keeping surrounding areas damp.

TO FERTILIZE once with high nitrogen fertilizer.

TO CHECK for aphids, mealy bugs and scale; if present use Malathion-50.

TO KEEP snails, pill bugs and slugs under control use metaldehyde granules.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE periodic, thorough irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture until winter rains begin.

TO OPERATE drip irrigation systems until we receive at least two inches of rain to prevent salt injury.

TO PRUNE out dead and severely damaged shoots of deciduous trees before foliage drops.

TO COVER maturing grape clusters with paper bags (poke small holes in the bags for ventilation) to protect maturing fruit from yellow jackets and birds.

TO CHECK on maturity of kiwi fruit. Maturity is measured by a change in seed color from white to brown or black. Pick large fruit first, but harvest before fruit softens.

FUCHSIAS
by William Selby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PICK off spent blooms and seed pods.

TO MAINTAIN humidity by keeping areas sprayed. Be careful not to overwater, but mist during hot, dry, windy days. It is best to water in the early morning, or in the cool of evening.

TO CONTINUE fertilizing for fall and winter blooms.

TO SPRAY as required for insect control. Be sure to wet the underside of leaves, the hiding place for egg laying.

TO MAKE cuttings while removing leggy growth — use the tender tips. October is a better month to propagate new plants.

TO KEEP cuttings in a cool place for four to six days; keep moist but not wet or soggy.

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)
by Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Water in advance of a Santa Ana. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

TO CONTINUE feeding a soluble, balanced fertilizer with micronutrients. Use less than the recommended amount, but apply as often as necessary to avoid

nutritional deficiencies.

TO CONTINUE a pest control and disease prevention program using all products according to the manufacturers' instructions.

TO BEGIN pruning, even if plants are still blooming. On regals, scenteds and similar types, at least one green leaf should be left on each stem being cut back.

TO MAKE cuttings from prunings. Trim and insert into a moistened, sterile medium. Shelter cuttings from extreme weather.

TO KEEP all the plants tidy by removing faded flowers and discolored leaves.

TO CONTINUE to rotate plants on a regular basis in order to keep them well shaped.

HERBS
by John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO HARVEST roots from herbs such as plantain, dandelion. burdock, comfrey, elecampane, etc.

TO HARVEST seeds from herbs such as fennel, chaste tree, Queen Anne's lace, etc.

TO LET roses go wild so they'll grow hips.

TO PRUNE back summer's spent growth.

TO TRY to tame any wild, agressive, unwanted growth.

TO CUT dried stems of mints down to the ground.

TO WATER less and less, but don't put down the hose until we've had several saturating rains.

TO SIT in your herb garden in the cool, still, sunlit evenings and design your winter herb garden.

IRIS
by Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN beds and discard old fans and debris.

TO DIVIDE and plant clumps of bearded irises.

TO FEED established tall bearded that are not being divided.

TO PLANT beardless irises: spuria, Siberian, Louisiana, and Japanese varieties. Louisiana and Japanese are grown in pots, pools or in swampy conditions.

TO PLANT Dutch irises in October for spring bloom.

NATIVES
by Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET ready for fall planting. Plants will be avilable in October and early November at various sales throughout the state.

TO HAVE the location selected and the ground prepared making sure that the drainage is good for the drought-tolerant natives. If you have a boggy area, consider *Anemopsis, Mimulus guttatus* or *M. cardinalis*. These are all water loving natives.

TO INCREASE the waterering schedule as our normal rainfall period approaches. When watering, always make sure that the water goes down below the roots. Drought tolerance is based on deep rooting, which is based on infrequent deep waterings.

TO DIG holes twice as deep and twice as wide as the plant you are putting in. Then mix a good potting soil 50-50 with native soil. Water well when planting and again in 2-3 days to insure that there are no air pockets around the roots.

TO FERTILIZE with a weak solution. I find that ½ strength is about right for the natives.

TO REMOVE weeds. Natives find it difficult to compete with weeds, which rob the soil of nutrients and water.

ORCHIDS
by Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO STAY alert for Santa Ana winds with their high heat and low humidity. Frequent misting during this debilitating period will help plants, including orchids.

TO START Nobile *Dendrobium* on a 0-10-10 diluted fertilizer program. Be sure to leach the traces of other fertilizers from the pot. When the leaves drop from your Nobile *Dendrobium*, stop fertilizing and watering — just keep the pot damp over winter and protect from total freeze. When the new leaves start in spring, after plants flower, resume watering.

TO WATCH *Paphiopedilum* during hot dry days. Remember this is a transition period (we may see a rapid decline in warm weather in October). *Paphiopedilum* and other non-bulbous orchids have no water storage capacities and must be misted more at this time than at any other.

TO WATCH for snails and slugs — see your local nursery person for the latest in pest control. Keep a sharp watch for red spider — they grow and multiply during this time of year. When spraying, get under the leaves — that's where they congregate. Use insecticides that are non-petroleum based. Again, see your nursery person for proper application.

TO MIST seedlings and other plants early in the morning to prevent shock of cold water on warm leaves. Also, when watering your *Phalaenopsis*, try to water in the early part of the day. *Phalaenopsis* and

other Vandacious orchids can take a great amount of light if the leaves are cooled by generous air movement to take the heat away from the hot leaves. Cold water on warm leaves will cause tissue to break down and die back.

TO SHUT down the swamp cooler when the weather cools at the end of October. Drain the bottom and unplug the unit. Oil the motor and the oil cups on the fan. Patch any holes in the bottom with a patching compound. Check the water pump and cover for the winter.

ROSES
by Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ENCOURAGE your rose bushes to produce the glorious blooms they are capable of during the fall months and on into the holiday season. Given consistent loving care your fall roses can be the most beautiful of the growing season.

TO CONTINUE clean-up started in late August into the first week of September. Your bushes are frequently leggy and/or have produced rose hips during the summer. Remove about the top third of the canes, eliminate twiggy growth but do not remove foliage. (Do not strip leaves as we do in January). The lower you cut, the longer the time to produce new blooms. Paint cuts the size of pencil or larger with white glue to deter borers that are active at this time of the year.

TO SELECT an area of your garden and try using a pre-emergent weed preventer if you have not done so before. I have been very happy with this product and believe it has helped me keep rust problems at a minimum.

TO MULCH clean beds to keep weeds under control and to feed on alternate weeks with organics such as blood meal, cottonseed, fish and/or kelp meal. The warm soil and the organics will work wonders for your bushes.

TO APPLY iron chelate, zinc, and epsom salts each month and to disbud daily to produce large blooms and deep green foliage.

TO CONTROL mildew by spraying weekly for mildew control following manufacturer's directions.

TO BE ALERT for unusual weather conditions. When Santa Ana winds occur, maintain moisture level, keep plant foliage clean by washing off bushes in early morning. Until fall rains come water, water, water!

TO TRY propagating with cuttings!

TO REPOT rootbound potted roses in late October.

TO VISIT fall flower shows, assess your existing roses for possible replacement.

VEGETABLES
Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE warm-season vegetables badly damaged by pests or diseases and those that are past their prime production period.

TO PREPARE soil for planting cool-season vegetables by incorporating composted organic matter and a pre-plant fertilizer high in phosphorus. Begin planting cool-season vegetables: broccoli, Brussels sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, endive, fava beans, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, peas, potatoes (white), spinach, and turnips.

TO BUY seed of short-day onions like 'Grano', 'Granex', and 'Crystal Wax', as well as garlic cloves to plant in November for bulb production next summer. Onion sets can be planted for a quick crop of green onions but not for bulbs.

TO DIG sweet potatoes before any danger of frost. Be careful not to bruise roots. Dry thoroughly (one to two weeks), wrap in newspaper and store close to 60°F.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS
from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower — aster, baby's breath, canterbury bell, carnation, cineraria, daisy (African, Shasta, English), delphinium, Chinese forget-me-not, foxglove, hollyhock, lobelia (in Sept.), pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*), fairy primrose (*Primula malacoides*), snapdragon, stock (*Matthiola incana*), sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata*), ranunculus, sweet William, pansy and viola.

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, chard, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, onions (dry, in Oct.), parsley, parsnips, peas, potatoes (Sept.), radishes, spinach, and turnips— alyssum, baby blue eyes, baby's breath, bachelor's button, African daisy, candytuft, columbine, gloriosa daisy (in Oct.) delphinium, forget-me-not, Chinese forget-me-not, gazania, hollyhock, honesty, kale (ornamental), larkspur, lavender, lupine (in Oct.), pansy, poppy (California, Iceland, and Shirley), Virginia stock (*Malcolmia maritima*), sweet peas, and wildflowers.

TREES OF LIFE

Adapted by PATT SIGG

A HILLSIDE IN TANZANIA is making a comeback as it is re-covered with trees. Women in Kenya planted trees and grass for fodder for their cows. A Guatemalan couple started a tree nursery to enrich the land and supply firewood. School children in Zimbabwe grew trees from seeds and gave them to a dairy goat project.

The Tanzanian hillside has been traditionally planted and harvested for many years leaving depleted soil, eroded gullies, and stunted crops. One man in the small densely populated village had seen a new farming method that he was determined to try despite the skepticism of his neighbors. He carved ridges and drainage ditches across the slope of his small part of the hillside. This farmer received napier grass and leucaena trees from Heifer Project International to plant to retain the soil and conserve water. His garden flourished with beans and corn grown between contour rows of leucaena trees. He made believers of his neighbors and began helping them contour their plots on the hillside. Leucaena trees grow fast and provide excellent firewood, fencing, and forage.

Before the group of women in Kenya received their twelve pregnant heifers from Heifer Project, they worked together to build zero-grazing pens for the cows. These pens provide shelter for the animals, protect them from disease and predators, prevent overgrazing, and make manure collection convenient. Together the group planted elephant grass and nitrogen-fixing trees, which add nutrients to the soil, curb erosion, and provide high-protein animal fodder. Today, as promised, each member of the group who received a cow has passed on the first female calf, with training in its care, to another member of the group.

With donated nitrogen-fixing leucaena seedlings from HPI, a man and his wife in Guatemala learned how to improve their eroded land. Using simple techniques of terracing and planting trees, the land holds water and prevents erosion. Eventually, the trees will provide shade, also food for their HPI goats. Planting grasses does double duty. They nourish the soil and provide forage for the animals. Reproducing leucaena trees from seed successfully in their nursery makes it possible to share with their neighbors to help them transform their poor soil into food-producing land.

Heifer Project promotes the use of native nitrogen-fixing trees. In Zimbabwe, leucaena trees are a native species. Students in an elementary school learned the value of these trees and carried their knowledge outside the classroom into the surrounding area. They went out and gathered leucaena seeds, then eagerly planted them in containers of any kind they could find in the local rubbish dump. When the seedlings were 6 inches high, the children proudly passed them on to a nearby secondary school where they would eventually be used to feed animals in a dairy project at that school. The children's enthusiasm was boundless and they set a goal to supply all HPI projects in the area with nitrogen-fixing tree nurseries. They understood that this will not only reduce feed costs, but also will strengthen the environment. Best of all, the youngsters became an environmentally conscious generation with lessons to teach their parents.

Since 1944, Heifer Projects International has helped more than four million families world wide (including the US) become more self-reliant through gifts of livestock and training in their care. HPI provides more than twenty types of food and income-producing animals, also intensive training in environmentally sound, sustainable farming, and community development. Each family that receives HPI's assistance agrees to "pass on the gift" of one or more of its animal's offspring to another family in need.

For more information or a free gift catalog, call 1-800-422-0474.

Material for this article was selected from Heifer Project International resources. □

Patt Sigg is project coordinator for California Nativescapes Botanical Garden, edits the Lake Hodges Native Plant Club Newsletter, and heads the Club's Spring Gardens on Tour fundraiser.

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HISTORIC PALMS IN BALBOA PARK

by BARBARA S. JONES

PALM CANYON IN BALBOA PARK is located northwest of the Organ Pavilion. An attractive foot bridge crosses the canyon from the parking lot behind Alcazar Garden. The collection of palms in Palm Canyon was planted in 1914 as part of the 1915 Exposition. To make sure that the palms would not die, warm water was piped from the heated glasshouse that formerly was behind the Lath House, through the Lath House, to the upper pool where tropical water plants were grown, to the lower pool, and then underground to Palm Canyon. It was felt that this warm water would help to grow the palms that had been brought from warmer areas.

In the recent year long survey one-third of our readers indicated that they would like more information about historical gardens and gardeners.

A rose garden was formerly located in the area now occupied by the parking lot behind the Organ Pavilion. In 1914 a rose garden was located on the east side of Cabrillo Bridge north of Laurel Street. Laurel Street now becomes The Prado inside the Park. The remaining 83 year old palms of the 325 planted in 1914 in the Brandegee Grove can be viewed from Balboa Drive that runs inside the Park parallel to 6th Avenue. Through the years many of the palms have been moved to other locations in the park. The grove is to the northeast of the Lawn Bowling Greens. The following excerpts are from an article written in *California Garden* in 1920 by Kate Sessions about the discovery of the palm and the planting of the grove.

—•—

THE PALM—*Erythea Brandegei*

(May 1920, Vol 11 #11, Page 13)

Kate O. Sessions

In 1898 Mr. T. S. Brandegee made a botanical trip to San Jose del Cabo, the port and only settlement to the east of Cape St. Lucas, the extreme southern end of Lower California. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brandegee had collected and botanized all over Lower California on previous excursions. On this particular trip a fan palm was observed in the mountains, and its photograph taken.

During the following spring, 1899, these facts were related to Mr. Gillespie and his gardener, Mr. Thos. Compton, of Montecito, Santa Barbara. They were both so interested in the possibility of a new palm that Mr. Brandegee was encouraged to make another trip for more information. I was fortunately one of the party that went, in Oct. 1900, from Ensenada to San Jose del Cabo, a four days journey by steamer. A three days trip on horse-back to the mountains found the palm; flowers, leaves and seed were obtained, and photographs taken. All the facts and description were sent to Dr. Purpos, in Germany, an eminent palm specialist. He found it to be a new species and named it Erythea Brandegei, in honor of its discoverer, Townsend S. Brandegee.

I dug from the field five small palms of this variety and brought them to San Diego, three of which lived. One of these went to the garden of Mr. Gillespie at Montecito, one is growing in the Mission Hills district, one went to the gardens of H. E. Huntington at San Gabriel. Later a few thousand seeds were planted, forty young plants were set in a row near Huntington Drive, San Gabriel; nine were shipped to the Missouri Botanical Gardens (formerly Shaw's Gardens) at St. Louis and—many single plants sold throughout Southern California.

In 1914, 325 were planted in Balboa Park on the slopes of a small canyon, N.E. and just outside of the Rose Garden, north of Laurel Street. Of these 325, the Park bought 175, and I donated 150. This group was planted in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Brandegee, who for many years made their home here and left to become associated with the botanical department of the State University at Berkeley. For many years they were the leading botanists of California, and after the San Francisco fire which destroyed the California Academy of Science, their botanical collection was very valuable and also their botanical library, both of which they donated to the library and museum of the State University.

This group of palms in the Park is now growing well, and when lately examined by Mr. John McLaren of Golden Gate Park was so admired by him that he ordered twelve for trial in San Francisco Park.

The palm bears a fan leaf of a light green color on upper surface and a very glaceous green on the under surface. The stem is slender and has on each edge a row of fine short spines. The leaf is soft and silk-like and the entire palm has an attractive appearance. With

age its trunk is very slender, strong, tough and durable. A specimen was obtained from a fence over 100 years old at San Jose del Cabo. These palms were cut in the mts., dragged to the town by the sea and used in all the best buildings for the rafters of the roof, a whole trunk for one rafter. One specimen 50 ft. tall cut down, measured only 5 inches in diameter 4 ft. from the ground. It grows 30 miles inland. Its common local name is "Palma Nigra", because the wood is quite dark when cured. ...

From the northern part of Lower California, 60 miles south of our U. S. Line, we obtained Erythea Armata, and from the Guadaloupe Island, Erythea Edulis. A few of these two excellent sorts have been planted in the group of the Erythea Brandegei, in the Park.

—•—

The palms mentioned have had name changes: *Erythea Brandegei* is now *Brahea brandegeei* (San Jose Hesper Palm), *E. Armata* is now *B. armata* (Mexican Blue Fan Palm), and *E. edulis* is now *B. edulis* (Guadalupe Palm.)□

BARBARA JONES has gardened in San Diego for over 50 years. She is the San Diego Floral Association Historian. Photo by J. Coleman.

Palms and Joshua trees northeast of the Lawn Bowling Greens, taken from northeast of grove.

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GROWING AND PRUNING DAVID AUSTIN ROSES

Adapted by BETTY NEWTON

HERE ARE SOME OF the famed hybridizer's suggestions for growing his English roses. The information is taken from his *David Austin's English Roses: Glorious New Roses for American Gardens*, published by Little, Brown & Co., 1993.

CULTURE

1. Water must drain from hole. On planting, replace the old soil. Include one-half humus, consisting of old manure, compost, and leaf mold. Mix well. Avoid soil compaction, but firm in plant to secure it upright.

2. Tree root competition will make growing difficult.

3. A pH of 6.5 is desirable.

4. Choose a sunny spot or one only slightly shaded. Shade more here in Southern California interior.

5. Plant in groups of 2-3, 18″-24″ apart, for a thicket, covered-with-flowers effect.

6. For disease control, spray at the first sign of mildew.

'Graham Thomas' has apricot buds, which open into warm-yellow, cup-shaped blooms, with a rich tea scent. Photo courtesy of Wayside Gardens, Hodges, SC.

PRUNING

The beautiful book, *David Austin's English Roses* describes eighty-nine of his hybrids and shows drawings of the plant forms. Some are short and bushy, some very upright, and some are wide and arching.

1. Austin states that many English roses will be more graceful in habit if strong shoots (canes) are left tall for future growth and only spindly growth removed. This is especially true with 'Graham Thomas', 'Heritage', 'Brother Cadfael', 'Lucetta', and 'Abraham Darby'.

2. On those with elegant arching habit, don't remove too much wood or they lose their width. But don't let them become overtall and ungainly.

3. Your goal is to achieve a balance between quality of flowers and grace and shape of bush. Light pruning encourages the latter; heavier pruning, the former.

4. Heavier pruning (for large flowers) suggests reducing canes by half. *(continued)*

'Charles Rennie Mackintosh' is pink, overlaid with lilac, with a powerful, sweet fragrance. Photo by Betty Newton.

5. For a larger shrub with more flowers, cut back the shoots (canes) by one-third.

6. Remove small, weak shoots completely as they seldom produce flowers.

7. Take out the oldest growth to base of plant.

8. Your goal is to build up interesting, shapely growth, either bushy, arching, or spreading. Leave extra branches where they help toward the goal. □

Betty Newton teaches gardening classes at Grossmont Adult Schools and writes for the Sunday San Diego Union-Tribune.

[The names of the rose colors are subjective. One person's apricot is another person's peach or yellow. ed.]

'Perdita' is blush pink, tinted with apricot, with a strong scent.
Photo by Nancy Petitti

COMMUNICATIONS . . .

WE WELCOME LETTERS PERTAINING TO GARDENS!

We request comments from those who feel that we have provided incorrect information. The goal is to give readers the best gardening knowledge available.

ERRATA

For the July-August 1997 issue (volume 88, no. 4), in "Hon Non Bo/Miniature Vietnamese Landscape," Mr. Lit Phan would like to revise some points. The opening sentences should read: "For thousands of years, Vietnamese people have worshipped stone. They also prayed to spirits of rivers, trees, mountains, etc.—mountains because they believed that there were sacred spirits in mountain caves."

At [2] add: "When the mountain is placed in the container, it looks like an island in the ocean, called Hon Non Bo." Add to numbered list of the components of Hon Non Bo, "[5] A stream or flowing water, which is pumped to create a waterfall."

Some editorial errors: In the fourth paragraph, the name Hon Non Bo had the words scrambled. The date for the Hon Non Bo Show and Sale was given incorrectly. It is hoped that people followed the instructions to "see page 98" [the "Horticultural Calendar"] and saw the correct dates.

———————

Apologies to Jo Rathmann for the mispelling of her name with the tribute to John Gagliardi.

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS, PLEASE LET THEM KNOW THAT YOU FOUND THEM IN
CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE

Book Reviews

BOOK OF SALVIAS: Sages for Every Garden
Betsy Clebsch

Portland, Timber Press, 1997, 221 pages, 9½″ x 6¼″, 96 color photos, 40 b & w line drawings, hardcover, $29.95

Since 1989, when I began a lengthy search for information on the genus Salvia, there have been numerous articles telling gardeners what fabulous, beautiful plants they are and why they should be in our gardens. But articles are generally short and cannot begin to describe the over nine hundred species of salvia found worldwide, nor even the one hundred-plus species available in cultivation today. People who want to identify their latest plant-sale purchase have sometimes been hard-put to find a good cultural description of the new plant with the dazzling velvety red flowers. Well not anymore. Betsy Clebsch's long-awaited *A Book of Salvias* is the first attempt at a horticultural treatment of the genus and the first to gain a handle on the extremely rapid rate of cultivar introduction.

With the exception of a handful of meaty articles, cultural and descriptive information on salvias has, until now, been widely scattered. For newly introduced plants, devotees had to search the botanical literature for floras of various regions of the world to find out how big a certain salvia would grow. The revision of the Royal Horticultural Society's Dictionary of Gardening in 1992 greatly improved the list of salvias found in Hortus Third and provided more accurate names and synonyms. The latest edition of the Sunset Western Garden Book (1995) listed thirty species suitable for growing on the West Coast, but this was nowhere near the total number available in the trade.

Betsy Clebsch has changed all that. Her book is primarily laid out in narrative form, with a series of over one hundred plant portraits comprising the bulk of the text. Each description contains physical attributes (leaf and flower size, texture, color, quality of hair), followed by a precise explanation of the plant's natural habitat, which is essential for growing it in its home-away-from-home, and more advice on how and where to situate the plant in your garden. Interwoven throughout is evidence of the author's remarkable knowledge of plants: observations of how the plants have grown in her garden (some for over ten years), accession records from botanical gardens worldwide from which she received seed of plants, familiarity with varieties and cultivars for each species, and a strong aesthetic sense of color and texture as suggested by her plant combinations.

Reading each portrait is like getting to know a friend a little better—you are introduced, you chat a while, and leave wanting to know that person more. In short, Clebsch writes with an intimacy that is at once personal and infectious. The book is a joy to read.

It is unfortunate therefore, that the publisher did not do justice to Clebsch's descriptions by placing the excellent color photos closer to each plant described. Rather, as is more often the case these days, all plates are grouped together in one spot. Even less tasteful is the positioning of several delicate watercolor plates that are lumped at the end of the color photos. Their presence interspersed throughout the descriptions would have livened up the appearance of a somewhat dull text layout, punctuated by rather uninspiring line drawings of single flowers. All the more reason to congratulate the author on her fine evocative descriptions.

Clebsch rounds out the plant profiles with handy lists, indicating what species will grow in colder climates (for those not lucky enough to live in zones 9-11), plants suitable for containers (at some point one runs out of room in the garden), and interesting flower and foliage colors that are keyed to the Royal Horticultural Society's Colour Chart (for those of you who have mastered Basic Plant Colors). And of course, when you are finished reading you will want to buy some of these plants, and Clebsch provides an ample list of growers and sellers world wide. *A Book of Salvias* shows how truly cosmopolitan sages are.

Reviewed by Laurie Hannah

SOME FLOWERS
Vita Sackville-West

North Pomfret, Vt. Distributed by Trafalgar Square, 1996, 112 pages, 7″ x 10″, 25 color plates, softcover, $16.95

During the early part of this century, Vita Sackville-West and her husband collaborated to create the famous gardens of Sissinghurst Castle in England. A novelist and poet as well as garden designer, Vita had no hesitation in sharing her plant prejudices, opinions, and passions. In this small book she described her favorite flowers—personal arbitrary selections of the flowers she felt would be worthy subjects for a painter's efforts. She felt these flowers could best be known by intimate observation. In the preface she states that she found it very difficult to write about flowers, yet in her prose she struck a balance between practical instruction and fanciful description, which makes her such a popular garden writer. Her insights and candid comments are direct and humorous, such as her comments on climate "...we idealize climates other than our own, and forget the disadvantages against which we do not have to contend." She shares with us her imagined lean-to greenhouse including even the silhouettes of plants under the floodlights. This room becomes as real to us as it is to her.

When this book was first published in 1937 it was with black and white illustrations only. The beautiful color plates and the one- to two-page chapters about each flower make this a true

coffee-table book—one to keep handy and pick up and enjoy when there is an odd moment, which is what Vita liked to do with her favorite flowers themselves.

Reviewed by Connie Beck

100 ENGLISH ROSES FOR THE AMERICAN GARDEN

Clair G. Martin

New York, Workman Publishing, 1997, 256 pages, 141 color photos, 5½" x 10", flexibound, $16.95

This beautifully produced publication will be cherished by those of you enchanted by the concept of "easy to grow" new roses. These "English Roses" known as Shrubs by the American Rose Society have received great reviews by those entrapped by the definition of easy and fragrant. Developed by David Austin, well-known English hybridizer for the gardens of England. It was found the growing habits changed considerably when they were brought to many areas of the USA, as is true of most imports. For those rosarians able to emulate the growing conditions of England this list of all the varieties doing well in America along with the colored pictures will be most valuable. For those of us who have limited space and prefer to have experience with and enjoyment of all the various types of roses in small gardens, the English Roses are best visited in gardens where space is no problem, such as that maintained by the author. Of the ninety-nine varieties pictured and described only nine of them do not indicate they are subject to mildew and/or rust, the things we in Southern California mourn over. I visited the Rose Garden at Huntington Botanical Gardens this spring and urge you to do the same before selecting English Roses for your garden.

Reviewed by Marianne Truby

ART OF THE FORMAL GARDEN

Arend Jan Van Der Horst

New York, Distributed by Sterling Publishing, 1995, 144 pages, 103 color photos, 13 color drawings, 11½" x 9½", hardcover, $24.95

What are the elements of a formal garden? According to Dutch landscape artist Van der Horst, the one first and foremost is symmetry, usually meaning that one-half a garden mirrors the other. Such was the patterning of the gardens of the ancient Greeks, Romans, Egyptians and, until well into the eighteenth century, most of Europe. During the romantic age, such exact design was replaced by what is now known as the English landscape style, one of more casual and flamboyant planting. Around 1960 the elements of formality again became popular with gardeners and still are.

In addition to symmetry, formality demands enclosure, which may be achieved through walls, fences, or hedges. The last, if of really prickly plants such as pyracantha, cacti, or bougainvillea, provide additional security in these scary times.

A third element of formality is the presence of at least one example of the four types of water: natural water—a river, brook, or lake; semi-natural water—the above, but artificially introduced; third, an artificial pool; and finally, falling water—a fountain or artificial cascade.

Also pleasurable is the use of ornaments: statuary, handsome pots, benches, etageres, sundials. Combining all these elements with paths, steps, terraces, and of course carefully chosen, banked, and trained plants bursting with color, varied in textures and fragrances, must surely produce environments to be savored, even through considered "formal." The book's photographs are truly spectacular, each a delight to the eye.

Reviewed by Jane Field Alexander

THE DRY GARDEN

Beth Chatto

Portland, Sagapress, Distributed by Timber Press, 1996, 196 pages, 12 color photos, 6¼" x 9¼", hardcover, $29.95

Knowing of Beth Chatto as one of the, if not the leading plantswoman of Great Britain, I approached this book with the secret suspicion that "dry" also might be an apt description of its style and content. What a treat to find that the only dry thing about this book is the author's wit, accompanied by infectious enthusiasm for simply putting plants where they want to grow. This is her total theme, and how to do it is the book's message.

Soil and climate are the determining factors for the Mediterranean plants that are her specialty. Damp clay and long "hot" summers are the salient features of East Anglia, northeast of London, where Mrs. Chatto gardens. She provides complete descriptions of soil amendments and mulches as the basis for her thesis that a well-established plant will survive on its own, with little or no watering. If it doesn't, try it someplace else or forget it, is her corollary.

Seven principles for garden design are provided, including the admonition to rely more on foliage and form than masses of flower. Following this advice will cut down on expense, "by remaining there until you decide you prefer something else," and labor, "by covering the soil and so reducing the time you spend weeding."

Practical gardener that she is, Mrs. Chatto's landscape designs are also strong on aesthetics. She claims that plants that had and kept good foliage also presented the most satisfying picture in the garden. A large portion of this book is devoted to a descriptive stroll around her garden, with detailed explanations of what is planted where and why. She discusses plant groupings, a subject dear to her heart following her discovery of the indigenous combinations growing in the *maquis* and *garigue* areas of France.

Getting down to details, she then offers sections on dry sun and dry shade borders and beds, house and garden walls, dry shade under trees and shrubs, and raised beds. These are accompanied by schematic drawings that could be followed by anyone wishing to duplicate her landscape, gardening by the numbers, so to speak. An alphabetical list of plants follows with very specific information regarding origins and history, growing conditions, and optimum size. Twelve color plates preface the book featuring some of her favorites: hellebore, euphorbia, and genista.

Southern Californians might question Mrs. Chatto's description of her weather as hot and dry since her winters are much colder and somewhat wetter than ours, but her wisdom and adventurous approach to gardening make this a book to inspire dreams of someday making the pilgrimage to her Essex garden.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

LAKE ARROWHEAD HOME TOUR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1997

The information received from the Lake Arrowhead Communities Chamber of Commerce is sketchy at this time, but we have been assured there will be a "home tour" this year — and we will be there. We do know:

1. All participants should be ready for an early morning pick-up.
2. The drive up the mountain (and down) will provide breathtaking views and, at the resort, the towering pines and lake breezes will ensure enjoyable and welcome air conditioning.
3. The bus will deliver us to three "open houses."
4. Arrival at a fourth will be the culmination of a relaxing, scenic boat ride. Never fear, the boat will return us to Arrowhead Village.
5. Some time has been allotted for lunch (on your own) — seven eateries from which to choose — and for exploring Lake Arrowhead Village & Resort with its dozens of unique specialty shops and many factory-direct outlets.
6. A wine and cheese reception is being planned by the Chamber.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
LAKE ARROWHEAD HOME TOUR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1997

☐$45.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐$48.00 Nonmembers, members of affiliates
Lunch NOT Included

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
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PICK-UPS

☐**Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Center, La Mesa 6:30AM**
☐**Mission Valley on Camino del Este south of B/A 7:00AM**
☐**Park and Ride lot at route 78 and Broadway, Escondido 7:30AM**

WORLD FLOWER FESTIVAL MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1997

Upon arrival at the Pasadena Hilton, you will be greeted by a profusion of floral arrangements. This elegant flower show entitled "As You Like It" is the handiwork of members of the Los Angeles Arrangers Guild. There will be time to admire the arrangements and browse the sales area.

After a gourmet luncheon we will be treated to the artistry of Gudrun Kimmel. She will demonstrate "Variety Is the Spice of Life" with flowers. Last, but not least, we will have the privilege of watching Jose Solcedo (an engineer who teaches Oriental design) create his unusual, beautifully-presented arrangements.

This extremely successful annual event is the 35th Cultural Symposium presented by the Los Angeles Garden Club, Inc. and Greater Los Angeles District California Garden Clubs, Inc. for the enjoyment of all.

We hope to have all you flower lovers with us on this trip.

Since many have suggested a nursery stop, this is being researched.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
WORLD FLOWER FESTIVAL
MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1997

☐ $46.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ $49.00 Nonmembers, members of affiliates
Lunch Included

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PICK-UPS

☐**Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Center, La Mesa 6:30AM**
☐**Mission Valley on Camino del Este, south of B/A 7:00AM**
☐**Hadley's at Palomar Airport Road, Carlsbad 7:30AM**

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619/232-5762, located in Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park

Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

GENERAL MEETINGS 1997

October 21
5:45 p.m.
Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

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P. O. Box 26729
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San Diego CA 92138-0878

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33 Via Larga Vista
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San Diego CA 92101-4792

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2111 Rachael Avenue
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1st Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado
Jan, May, Sept, Nov

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

DEL MAR FAIR FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW
The West Coast's Best 792-4273

GARDEN CLUBS:

ALPINE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Carlette Anderson 445-4569
2451 Night Star Court
Alpine CA 91901-1449
1st Fri - 10:00 am, Home of Members

BERNARDO GARDENERS
Pres: Marjorie Rohan 676-1608
18395 Aceituno Street
San Diego CA 92128-1567
3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Rancho Bernardo Library

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Norma Illingworth 479-3478
4822 Whippoorwill Lane
Bonita CA 91902-1724
2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Rohr Park Manor, Sweetwater Road

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Than Craddock 435-4236
513 H Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-1623
4th Mon - 9:30 am, Winn Room, Coronado Public Library

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Alice Miller 721-6884
2650 Garfield Street
Carlsbad CA 92008-2216
1st Fri - 1:00 pm, Sep thru Jun, Heritage Hall, Magee Park

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Louise Swinney 420-6918
1179 Oxford Court
Chula Vista CA 91911-2808
3rd Thu - 1:00 pm, Norman Park Senior Center

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: Mr. David E. Sigsworth 435-5028
P. O. Box 180188
Coronado CA 92118-0188

CROWN GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Suzanne Heap 435-5530
620 First Street
Coronado CA 92118-1202
4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Sarah Beers 749-2140
P. O. Box 123
Valley Center CA 92082-0123
2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Jerry Doughty 743-1879
705 Idaho Avenue
Escondido CA 92025-6304
3rd Fri - 1:00 pm, Escondido Joslyn Center

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Betty Henry 731-0706
P. O. Box 1702
Fallbrook CA 92028-0926

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB
Chrm: Mrs. Richard A. Burt 299-6742
1300 W. Walnut Avenue
San Diego CA 92103-4722
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Sheila Hauserman 460-0387
6880 Hyde Park Drive #A
San Diego CA 92119-2236
2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive, La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Don Atherly 551-8672
8165 Paseo del Ocaso
La Jolla CA 92037-3140
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J.Lutheran Church

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mildred Digenan 443-1529
P. O. Box 122
Lakeside CA 92040-0122
3rd Mon - 2:00 pm, Lakeside Historical Church, 9906 Maine Avenue

LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Alicia Elliott
2018 Pheasant Run
Fallbrook CA 92028-4345
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Dan Wilson 760-727-0466
306 Morgan Place
Vista CA 92083-8018
4th Sat - 11:00 am, Gardens of Members

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB
Pres: Renate Ritter 945-1287
3538 Turquoise Lane
Oceanside CA 92056-4868
3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, MiraCosta Community College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)

NEWCOMERS' GARDEN GROUP
Chairman: Marjorie E. Krieg 760-434-5232
Monthly meetings to visit gardens and see flowers.
Call for information.

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Dale S. Munda 272-9727
1544 Oliver Avenue
San Diego CA 92109-5321
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Recreation Center

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Elaine Marshall 223-8708
1407 Santa Barbara Street
San Diego CA 92107-3930
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Westminster Presby Church

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Colleen Michell 485-8170
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92074-0027

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Bob Cleary 756-3226
P. O. Box 1692
Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-1692
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Garden Club

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Phyllis Griffin 460-8398
7554 Rainswept Lane
San Diego CA 92119-1362
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Clara Ziegler 943-8005
3482 Sitio Borde
Carlsbad CA 92009-8925
4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens

SCRIPPS MESA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Cindy Drake 271-8933
9842 Hibert Street #276
San Diego CA 92131-1096
4th Mon - 6:00 pm, Scripps Ranch Library

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Laura Hoke 390-9908
9463 Quail Canyon Road
El Cajon CA 92021-6709
4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian Church, LJ

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Betty Larson 727-0731
1390 Andorra Court
Vista CA 92083-5017
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
Pres: Kaneko Bishop 583-8979
5868 Overlake Avenue
San Diego CA 92120-3914
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 278-5689
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
LA JOLLA CHAPTER
Pres: Connie Davis 672-7850
P. O. Box 500765
San Diego CA 92150-0765
2nd Tues - 10:00 am

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland 276-4667
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO BRANCH
Director: Barbara E. Church 298-1535
5845 Friars Road, #1113
San Diego CA 92110-6004

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLETS

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Claire Peck
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Ctr,El Cajon

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist Church, 33rd Street and Meade

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294
4505 Long Branch Avenue
San Diego CA 92107-2333
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
6040 Upland Street
San Diego CA 92114-1933

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Eleanor Calkins 746-4743
910 Fern Street
Escondido CA 92027-1708
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION
Pres: Lit Phan
4551 El Cajon Boulevard
San Diego CA 92115-4316
1st Sun every other month (begin Feb)
10:30 am, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Pres: Lew Buller 576-0515
P. O. Box 40037
San Diego CA 92164-0037
2nd Sun - 11:00 am, Casa del Prado

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
Pres: Ken Campos
5033 Hilda Road
San Diego CA 92110-1536
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: John McDonald 538-3459
P. O. Box 83996
San Diego CA 92138-3996
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed

NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Morlane O'Donnell 422-8168
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building, Quail Gardens

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Paul Seward 486-0535
12620 Tustin Street
Poway CA 92064-6037
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Tom Knapik 462-1805
P. O. Box 33181
San Diego CA 92163-3181
2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

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Pres: Jay Vermilya 449-0945
2129 Hillslake Drive
El Cajon CA 92020-1019
3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

DAHLIA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Ruth Kern 223-6000
1665 Froude Street
San Diego CA 92107-3555
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Don Francis 273-5544
P. O. Box 126127
San Diego CA 92112-6127
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: Frank Darling 279-6899
2625 Larkin Place
San Diego CA 92123-3017
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

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Pres: Cynthia Drake 271-8933
9842 Hibert Street #276
San Diego CA 92131-1096
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Hubbell 443-3706
15420 Olde Highway 80, Space 175
El Cajon CA 92021-2427
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Gerald Stewart 760-726-9269
2456 Foothill Drive
Vista CA 92084-5809
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Sec: Kathy Payne 760-789-5790
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Sep thru May
Quail Gardens

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THE HERB CLUB
Pres: Judy Dunning 669-0222
15255 Lyons Valley Road
Jamul CA 91935-3416
1st Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP
c/o: Harriette Schapiro 273-4267
5217 Cassandra Lane
San Diego CA 92109-1314
North County 758-4290

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: George Bange 571-1154
3493 Mt. Aachen Avenue
San Diego CA 92111-4526
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May/Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, 18402 West Bernardo Road, RB

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Cindy Burrascono 685-7321
P. O. Box 1390
San Diego CA 92112-1390
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Dorothy Frisbie 741-0829
2315 Paterson Road
Escondido CA 92027-3812
4th Mon - 2:00 pm - 16789 Bernardo Oaks Dr., Seven Oaks Community Center, RB

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Pres: Ardell Marlin 753-6952
310 Seeman Drive
Encinitas CA 92024-2840
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Fred Weber 982-9128
P. O. Box 161020
San Diego CA 92176-1020
1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Norma DeMart 466-9398
3891 Rogers Road
Spring Valley CA 91977-1212
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

PALM

THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER
Pres: Phil Bergman 291-4605
Please call for Meeting dates

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Coe Applegate 670-0644
3976 Agua Dulce Boulevard
La Mesa CA 91941-7044
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Phil Ash 235-0004
P. O. Box 86124
San Diego CA 92138-6124
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES
Pres: Lily Hursh 234-TREE
P. O. Box 505 FAX 687-0151
San Diego CA 92112-0505
4th Tue - 6:30 pm, 743 Imperial Avenue

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY
Contact: Walter Pagels 582-5408
6073 Lancaster Drive
San Diego CA 92120-4536

AFFILIATES:
Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor *California Garden*, 2125 Park Boulevard, San Diego CA 92101-4792. Call 232-5762. Deadline for Nov-Dec issue: Sep 15, 1997.

Are you aware that each affiliate group is entitled to a free advertisement once each year? It should be "camera ready" (suitable to be sent to printer). The text should be enclosed in a border. The border must be included when measuring dimensions, which are to be 3.6 (3⅝) inches wide by 2.25 (2¼) inches high. If done on a computer, please use a font that does not resemble typewriting.

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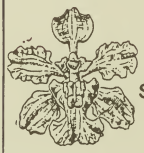
NOW is the time to join! Learn how easy and fun it is to grow orchids. Meet the experts through society activities including lectures, tours, open houses, and classes.

The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

All this and a great monthly newsletter for only $10.00 (single membership) or $12.50 (dual membership) per year. Don't delay, make your check out today to the SDCOS and mail to:



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